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GOVERNMENT REAFFIRMS RIGHTS OVER FALKLANDS

PY092054 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1931 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Jun (TELAM) -- Today, in recalling the day of the reaffirmation of Argentine rights over the Malvinas and South Atlantic Islands, the national government stated: We are committed to honor, for the rest of history, those Argentine citizens who lost their lives in the attempt to recover them.

This was stated at noon today by Interior Under Secretary Francisco Mugnolo, during a ceremony at Government House, which was presided over by Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli and other members of his ministry. The ceremony was held today because tomorrow, 10 June, has been declared a national holiday and public administration workers will have the day off.

Mugnolo stated that on 10 June 1829, Governor Martin Rodriguez issued a decree by which he created the Malvinas Islands' Military and Political Government. Mugnolo recalled that those were difficult times for the country, difficult internal and external situations, in which those who forged the future of the fatherland were faced with many claims which called for all types of solutions. He added that in order to honor the forefathers of the fatherland, it must also be noted that those who faced so many adversities, in such difficult circumstances, were capable of overcoming the difficulties, and were not willing to give up any portion of our territory.

Mugnolo mentioned the military occupation of the Malvinas Islands in 1833 by Great Britain and noted that ever since then Argentina has never ceased to claim its sovereign rights over them, or to claim its historical and legal rights, which were legitimized in 1965. He added that this was through Resolution No 2065 of the United Nations, which in 1965 forced Great Britain to sit down at a negotiating table to find a solution, together with Argentina, to the latter's sovereignty claim over the islands.

Mugnolo also said that we must also remember 2 April 1982 [the date in which Argentina invaded the Falklands] adding that at that time the de facto government in power called on the deepest feelings of Argentines and asked them to give their lives when it decided to undertake the military occupation of the Malvinas and South Georgia Islands. He said that although we have to examine this deed, we must ponder the courage and the heroism of all Argentines who gave their lives in the Malvinas and the South Atlantic seas. We must remember that all of us are committed to honoring our dead throughout our history. Mugnolo recalled President Alfonsin's statement that we must reject war, but it is in honor of those who died that we take up the irrevocable commitment to continue struggling to recover our sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands.

Foreign Ministry Statement

PY092113 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2050 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Jun (TELAM) -- Foreign Affairs Secretary Jorge Sabato asserted that Argentine diplomacy's top priority is the defense of Argentine rights to the South Atlantic Islands to achieve, as is the desire of the constitutional government, a fair and peaceful solution to the conflict with Great Britain. He added that we are certain that sooner or later British public opinion will see that our rights are reasserted.

Sabato made these statements during a ceremony at the Golden Hall of the San Martin Palace [Foreign Ministry] to commemorate the anniversary of the creation of the military and political government of the Malvinas Islands and the southern archipelagos by decision of Buenos Aires Province Governor Colonel Martin Rodriguez in 1829.

Army's Chief's Message

PY091716 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1235 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Jun (TELAM) -- Army Chief of Staff General Hector Rios Erenu has confirmed the Argentine Army's commitment to continue supporting in international meetings any action reaffirming Argentina's inalienable rights over the Malvinas Islands. General Rios Erenu addressed this issue in a message delivered to the Army. The message was read today during a ceremony held in the Plaza de Armas of the Libertador Building on the occasion of the day of the affirmation of Argentina's rights over the Malvinas and South Atlantic Islands, which will be celebrated on 10 June.

Rios Erenu said that the essence of the word sovereignty goes beyond legal or ideological values. In the message, which was read by Army General Staff aide-de-camp Major Eduardo Altuna, Rios Erenu reiterated his homage to the members of the Army who throughout history have with faith in justice dedicated their lives to this cause with intelligence, ability, dedication and, under some circumstances, even with their lives. He added that this is an example which creates motivation and encouragement to reaffirm my faith in the Army, which I am proud to command.

The message concludes that our mature prudence, both in thought and action, will maintain a judicious balance together with our courage. We will never stop supporting the Argentine soldier who undertakes a legitimate enterprise.

The ceremony, which was held in the Plaza de Armas of the Libertador Building, was headed by Deputy Army Chief of Staff Major General Mario Jaime Sanchez. Army Chapel Msgr Manuel Martin said a prayer for the soldiers and civilians who were killed in action and called for the unity of the Argentine people to overcome the difficult times in which we are living.

Air Force Chief Recalls War

PY100246 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1510 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Salta, 9 Jun (NA) -- Speaking here today at a ceremony marking the Air Force's first battle during the Malvinas war, Brigadier General Ernesto Horacio Crespo, chief of the Argentine Air Force Staff, today urged all Argentines to "take shelter under the Argentine flag and to ask that all rancorous passions be cooled." He also expressed hope for "a dignified peace that will preserve our land."

Crespo stated that "our bloodshed shows how we kept our principles and objectives intact," and he added that "although some interested individuals try to distort the facts, we overcame the strategies of the British professionals of war, who throughout history have harvested profits because of their lack of scruples."

Crespo made a speech at noon today during a ceremony "to pay homage and recognition to the Argentine Air Force's contribution during the war against Great Britain. The ceremony was organized by the Salta Catholic University. Governor Roberto Romero and other provincial authorities were present.

Crespo stated: "Fellow citizens: We are going to take shelter under our flag, and we will eradicate bitter, deep-seated resentment; we will make the virtue of patriotism blossom under it and lead our people along the path of peace until they possess their destiny." Recalling some battles, he said: "The enemy was surprised by the boldness and strength of our men. The Argentine citizen did not want to play the hypocritical game or submit to the subjugation of the great ones." Crespo added: "It was the first electronic war in history, and the enemy had to restructure all its military strategy and operational tactics, because the underdog taught it a lesson. And so we experienced the satisfaction of a task fulfilled."

He said: "Today our slogan is to learn to pass on the experience, giving to God what is God's and to man that which is made in his image and likeness. The parable of David and Goliath is and will be the reference when divine justice is sought." "Before, during, and after the war," Crespo stated, "the analysts made inferences, but the Argentine gave his testimony with the convictions that are in keeping with a world view born under the inspiration of the cross and the sword."

Paying homage to the great men of history, Crespo stated that "they were thinking of God, of the fatherland, of free peoples, and of broken chains. They engaged in battle, and the weapons caught fire, from the light of which two nations emerged: Argentina and Chile, and their men became brothers."

The Air Force chief of staff arrived in this city at 1030 to participate in ceremonies that will take place today and tomorrow at Catholic University, where a plaque recalling the war was veiled, and where lectures are being given by the veteran pilots. Patricia Colombo Murua, Rector of the Salta Catholic University, welcomed Brigadier Crespo and the officers who comprise his delegation.

Senator Gass on Strategy

PY091916 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Radio Nacional has interviewed Senator Adolfo Gass, chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, on the occasion of the day of the reaffirmation of Argentina's rights over the southern archipelago, which will be commemorated tomorrow.

[Begin recording] During his trip [to the United States], the foreign minister will discuss this issue, to formulate a strategy to be proposed at the UN meeting scheduled for the end of this year. Last year our position was made as flexible as possible in the resolution that we submitted, with the support of the Latin American countries. That is to say, [words indistinct], because the resolution gives guarantees to both sides and because the sovereignty issue, an essential issue, does not appear on top of the agenda, as it used to. The sovereignty issue is one of the subjects to be discussed, but Great Britain is not being compelled to discuss it at the very beginning, although it remains a key issue for us. We can begin with economic, commercial, diplomatic relations, or with the problems (?affecting enterprises), about which both sides are concerned. Thus, the sovereignty issues should shortly thereafter be discussed at the negotiating table.

[Words indistinct] is not at issue here. We have to see how to restore our sovereignty. There is some encouraging news from London, such as the remarks by the former foreign secretary [name indistinct], a leader of the UK Social Democratic Party. It has been said that if his party wins the elections they will immediately begin negotiations with Argentina. Labor and Liberal party members have said the same thing. In Great Britain the public pressures politicians because it thinks that the Malvinas Islands' issue must be solved at the negotiating table by Great Britain and Argentina. Foreign Minister Caputo will probably maintain this position in the talks that he will hold with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar. [end recording]

FOREIGN MINISTER REPORTS ON CONTADORA MEETING

PY092224 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 9 Jun 86 p 7

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- Foreign Minister Dante Caputo said yesterday that Central American countries "reacted positively" to the so-called message of Panama which he said "unites the vital interest of all the parts involved." Caputo said the Panama meeting had produced "two different results of great importance." One was a re-writing of the regional peace treaty's "key chapter" on security measures, and the other was that "necessary conditions for the concrete observation of the peace treaty have now been identified with more precision."

In a telephone interview from Panama with the daily LA NACION, Caputo said the message issued yesterday contains three basic commitments: first, the all five Central American countries agree not to allow any extremist movement to prepare themselves within their territories; second, that no Central American nation will form a political or military alliance with powers foreign to the region which would endanger the peace of the area, and finally that no power will intervene in any of the five nations' affairs.

When asked how the message was received by the United States, Caputo said he had no reliable information. The Contadora group is made up of Panama, Colombia, Venezuela and Mexico, while its support group is made up of Argentina, Brazil, Peru and Uruguay.

L.A. PRESIDENTIAL SUMMIT REPORTEDLY ARRANGED

PY092128 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Dante Caputo and his counterparts in the Contadora and Support Groups have agreed to call for a presidential summit to analyze the political integration of the continent and to create a council of ministers that will be in charge of that mission. This information has just been released by a Foreign Ministry source. Caputo said that technological colonialism, which has invaded us through the large projects and initiatives of the developed countries calls for a reasonable and bold response from Latin American countries.

III CORP COMMANDER ON UNREST FOLLOWING ATTACK

PY100120 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1254 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Cordoba, 9 Jun (DYN) -- General Leopoldo Flores, commander of the III Army Corps, referring to the effects of the thwarted attack against President Raul Alfonsin on 19 May, admitted that "in fact there is a feeling of discomfort and unrest among the military personnel of the garrison I command."

Flores, in a lengthy interview granted to the daily LA VOZ DEL INTERIOR, referred to the mood of his subordinates, who "according to certain rumors are being held responsible for an event they had nothing to do with." In this regard he stated that "rumors are being circulated that military personnel were involved" in the thwarted attack and that "any charge, suspicion, or completely groundless version of the event cannot make anybody happy."

Flores termed "groundless" the rumors linking military personnel to the event because the bomb was found on the garrison grounds and recalled that the zone is not surrounded by a cordon of sentries and that even civilians were allowed in on the day of the president's visit. Flores went on to say: "Therefore, I wonder: If the bomb had been left in a movie theater, would the owner of the theater be responsible for planting it? I do not think that would be the case, but that is what is happening regarding this much-talked-about episode."

Referring to the attitude of his predecessor, Flores stated that "General (Ignacio) Verdura assumed responsibility for the events in an attitude which is not observed by all sectors. It is a tradition and custom within the Army and all the Armed Forces to assume this attitude, although it is not a written rule." Flores asserted that "this does not mean that Verdura or the military personnel are responsible for planting the bomb. General Verdura's attitude does not mean that. It is based on a matter of professional ethics, but it is not a written regulation."

Regarding the decision of the military court, Flores explained that "because civilian personnel were involved in the finding of the bomb, allegedly planted in a culvert, and in order to close the military investigation, those responsible for this episode must appear to testify, but this has not yet been ordered by the (?civilian) judge." He explained that "only the judge has the authority to decide when the person in charge of the military investigations can hear the testimony."

Flores confirmed that "no sanctions have been imposed" regarding the attack and that there is no consideration of reorganizing or reducing the III Army Corp.

Flores, referring to the budget restrictions, concluded by noting "the effort, imagination, and sacrifice by the personnel, and especially by the officers and noncommissioned officers, who with their own ingenuity must meet the problems that arise." In this regard he praised the training of the military professionals, and announced that on 14 May [as received] paratroopers who have been training for 2 and 1/2 months will make their first jump.

BRIEFS

NEW RADIO STATION -- San Luis, 24 May (DYN) -- San Luis Governor Adolfo Rodriguez Saa today inaugurated LRJ 241 Radio Dimension, a private radio station owned by Alberto Cometto. [Excerpt] [Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1847 GMT 24 May 86 PY]

AMBASSADOR TO SWEDEN APPROVED -- Buenos Aires, 21 May (NA) -- It was officially reported today that the Swedish Government has granted the appropriate approval for the appointment of Albino Comez, the current Foreign Ministry press director, as Argentine ambassador in Stockholm. [Excerpt] [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1906 GMT 21 May 86 PY]

AMBASSADOR TO LIBYA -- Buenos Aires, 21 May (TELAM) -- Pursuant to Decree No 758, the government has appointed Alberto Alvarez Pereyra as Argentine ambassador to Libya. [Excerpt] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1544 GMT 21 May 86 PY]

FUNARO SAYS \$700 MILLION OF DEBT TO BE PAID

PY082310 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 7 Jun 86 p 31

[From the Recife Bureau]

[Excerpt] Finance Minister Dilson Funaro yesterday said in Recife that by next year Brazil will pay just over \$700 million of the interest on its foreign debt to the creditor countries. "We are going to pay exactly what we can, and currently we are in a position to make this payment through the Paris Club," Funaro stressed. He also emphasized that within approximately 1 year we will not only have a reprogrammed debt with low spreads [preceding word in English], but we will also try to verify again the possibility of maintaining the flow of capital to our country."

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES INFORMATICS BUDGET

PY091726 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] The Brazilian Government will spend 12 billion cruzados on informatics this year. Two-thirds of this amount will be paid in salaries to 60,000 trainees, and 3.5 billion will be used for the purchase of foreign-made equipment. The government is the biggest purchaser of informatic equipment in the country.

ITAMARATY CRITICIZES SOUTH AFRICAN ATTACKS

PY061239 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia in Portuguese 1000 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Acting Itamaraty spokesman Fernando Melo Barreto early last night released Brazil's official position on South Africa's attack on an Angolan port.

[Begin Melo Barreto recording] Brazil has been systematically condemning actions that do not help attain a relaxation in that area. A recent example was our repudiation of the attacks that South Africa last month launched against Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Zambia. We are concerned over the fact that the possibilities for a peaceful approach and a solution to the tensions prevailing in southern Africa are being seriously jeopardized. [end recording]

DEL VALLE DENIES GOVERNMENT LINK TO PALME DEATH

PY091954 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1830 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Report from the Foreign Ministry by Jose Francisco Contreras]

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has labeled the news agency reports about a possible link between the Chilean secret police and the murder of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme as another maneuver. According to these reports, the slain Swedish prime minister had mentioned once that his name was on a list of the Chilean secret police, the former National Intelligence Directorate [DINA], together with names of other people to be killed.

The same report states that Michael Townley figures in the investigation into Palme's death. Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle has categorically denied any Chilean Government link to Palme's death.

[Begin recording] [Del Valle] I have no reports on the subject, and I believe it to be absurd, another maneuver by those you already know.

[Reporter] Then you categorically deny the report, Minister?

[Del Valle] Yes, of course. [end recording]

When Minister del Valle was asked if he would ask the Swedish Embassy in Santiago for explanations, he said that he would wait until he has more information because the reports he has are incomplete and groundless. Minister del Valle made this statement after a ceremony opening a national seminar on Antarctica in the Diego Portales building. President Pinochet, Government Junta Members, and several ministers also attended the seminar, which will last the whole week.

Foreign Ministry Communique

PY100250 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0159 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Santiago, 9 Jun (EFE) -- The Chilean Foreign Ministry tonight categorically denied the "participation of Chilean security organizations" in the murder of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme. In a 3-paragraph communique, the Chilean Foreign Ministry states that the accusations, included in an article published by the British newspaper THE OBSERVER and reproduced by other European media, are absolutely groundless and are not based on any serious report.

The official communique states that it is appropriate to mention that the Swedish authorities themselves have reported that there are no indications of Chilean involvement in the attack against Palme. It adds that the Foreign Ministry has found it appropriate to issue a communique because of repercussions of the British newspaper article in some European media.

A few hours before the official communique was issued, Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle had referred to the subject, terming THE OBSERVER note "absurd." He added: "I have no reports on the subject, and I believe this is another maneuver by those you already know." He said he was going to request more information on the subject, because what is known so far "is very little and incomplete, and is absolutely groundless."

Asked today in Santiago by local reporters about the alleged involvement of Michael Townley in Palme's murder, General Manuel Contreras, DINA chief between 1974 and 1977, through a spokesman said only. "I have nothing to say."

MARXIST GROUP WINS COPPER MINE TU LEADERSHIP

PY070355 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Santiago, 6 Jun (EFE) -- After almost 13 years of an anti-Marxist military regime, the leadership of the largest and most important copper mining trade union in Chile has been won by representatives of the Popular Democratic Movement (MDP), composed of Communists and Marxist-Leninist Socialists. According to official results announced today, the new leadership of Labor Union No 2 the Chuquicamata Mine, which represents a little over 3,000 of the 22,000 copper miners, will be held by five MDP representatives and two Christian Democrats.

Carlos Ogalde, vice president of the Copper Workers Confederation under leader Rudolfo Seguel, upon hearing the results of the elections, said that "now there is no doubt that the workers will desire a greater social mobilization." Socialist leader Nicanor Araya, who obtained the biggest vote in the recent elections, said that "the workers no longer want hesitation and have chosen the path of more decided action."

BISHOP ON CHURCH, STATE ROLES IN POPE'S VISIT

PY100042 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0252 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Santiago, 7 Jun (EFE) -- Bishop Jose Cox, executive secretary of the national commission for Pope John Paul II's visit to Chile in 1987, today released a communique specifying Church and government roles in the matter. The explanation is a reaction to news released by official sources that next week Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle will head a delegation to Rome to coordinate the papal trip and to present the Pope with a program for his visit.

Msgr Jose Cox stated that the national commission he heads "has prepared and presented the visit program to the Holy Father," at the request of the Episcopal Conference and in coordination with the Apostolic Nunciature and the Holy See. He added: "The Church requests and values the cooperation of the state authorities in practical aspects, such as air and land transportation." Msgr Cox explained that in order to discuss these specific aspects, the Holy See has invited three government experts to a meeting in Rome with himself and the Santiago nuncio on 20 and 21 June.

BRIEFS

NEW GUATEMALAN AMBASSADOR -- In O'Higgins Hall at La Moneda Palace, the new Guatemalan ambassador to Chile, Julio Gandra Valenzuela, presented his credentials to President Augusto Pinochet this morning. [Excerpt] [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 29 May 86 PY]

NEW BOLIVIAN CONSUL -- Bolivian Consul General Jorge Siles Salinas on 14 May reported that the Bolivian Government has accredited Mario Salinas as Bolivian consul to Chile. Siles Salinas stated that he continues to hold the post of consul general, and that Mario Salinas replaces Carlos Trigo. [Excerpts] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 15 May 86 p C 3 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON CONTADORA MEETING

Document 'Revolutionary'

PA090410 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] With the presentation of the official Contadora document containing its major aspects, the Colombian Government has ended its leadership efforts in Central America. Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo, who made this statement upon returning to Bogota, was interviewed when he alighted from the airplane by NOTICIERO PROMEC reporter Raul Benoit.

[Begin recording] [Benoit] This morning Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo returned to Bogota from Panama, where he met with his counterparts from the different countries that form the Contadora Group. Mr Foreign Minister, welcome home. What new procedures were established at the meeting?

[Ramirez] We presented a document which, I believe, resolves all of the major aspects that were pending; we must now enter the phase of resolving operational issues.

[Benoit] What is the main obstacle that has prevented the signing of the document?

[Ramirez] The reason is that the negotiation in itself is very difficult because the security and sovereignty of different states are at stake, and because the document is really revolutionary in the legal sense. I do not believe that there is another juridical instrument in existence that is as complete as the Contadora document, for the regulation of relations among neighboring states.

[Benoit] Have new dates been established for future meetings?

[Ramirez] No, we did not exactly establish new dates. We believe that if the major proposal we have made is accepted, the negotiation of the verification and control law should be initiated. [end recording]

Praises Efforts

PA090427 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Bogota -- Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo, who arrived this morning from Panama where he met with his Contadora Group counterparts, said that he has never felt disappointed with the work that the peacemaking group has been doing. Ramirez Ocampo said that it will now be up to the new government to decide whether the dialogue will continue among the various countries [words indistinct] and the Support Group that has given it all its support. He said that the presentation of the document concludes a phase and that it is necessary to continue creating the necessary international political environment for the document to be implemented.

Several (?national sectors) have criticized the work done by the Contadora Group, but it has also been described as the only feasible international peace policy in Central America. This statement was made this morning by Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo following his arrival at El Dorado International Airport from Panama.

[Begin recording] It has been criticized by some national sectors, but it has also been universally recognized as the only feasible peace policy in Central America. This was recently and officially stated, at the presidential level, by the five Central American presidents during their meeting in Esquipulas. As a matter of fact, the Esquipulas meeting was the result of the work done by Contadora and held following an invitation issued by President Vinicio Cerezo. A meeting such as this one had not been held since 1920, when the presidents met to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the independence of Central America. Therefore, the efforts made by the Contadora Group are universally recognized and this has been the most brilliant moment in the history of Colombia. I believe that this is the first time that Colombia has acted as a main character in a diplomatic process of such international magnitude. [end recording]

Group 'Brilliantly Successful'

PA091534 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Bogota -- Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo has said that the Contadora Group has been brilliantly successful, and that its efforts are recognized by the international community. He added that a momentous part of the 40-months long negotiations has been concluded, and it now the turn of the Central American countries to decide on the peace act for the region.

Ramirez Ocampo, who attended the recent meeting of the Contadora and Support Groups in Panama, said that a new phase in the peace process has begun and that the new Colombian Government will define its policy regarding the Central American situation.

Ramirez Ocampo said that the Contadora Group's efforts represent one of the most brilliant moments in Colombia's diplomatic history. He added: We have raised the peace flag, obtaining worldwide recognition. Ramirez Ocampo said that if the group's new proposal is accepted, the first step to be taken immediately will be to start with the negotiations on verification and control procedures, which must be included in the final peace act for Central America. The Colombian foreign minister said that it is better not to make anyone responsible for the nonsigning of the peace agreement, adding that so long as there is political willingness and the dialogue remains open, there is always a possibility of finding solutions to the problems.

Ramirez Ocampo said that the peace act presented by the Contadora Group is a revolutionary juridical document, adding that it is a very complete instrument for regulating relations between neighbor nations. It is now the Central American countries' turn to speak, Ramirez Ocampo concluded.

BRIEFS

ARMED FORCES APPOINTMENTS -- Horacio Garcia Rodriguez of the Air Force and Daniel Garcia Echeverry of the Army have been promoted to major general. Echeverry is the new commander of the 1st Division in Barranquilla. Colonel Alvaro Fuentes is the new chairman of the 3d Brigade General Staff in Cali. Col Jose Rivera Pachon is the new chairman of the 5th Brigade General Staff in Bucaramanga. Col Luis Carvajal is the new chief of the newly created Operative Command No 11 in Uraba. The new battalion commanders are: Col Jose Maria Garcia, Narino Battalion; Lt Col Edilberto Gomez, Ayacucho Battalion; Lt Col Carlos E. Daviel Romero, Barbula Battalion; Lt Col Samuel Cuellar Arengas, Serviez Battalion; Lt Col Jorge Enrique Ruiz, Roock Battalion; Lt Col Luis Bernal Jaramillo, Service Battalion No 4; Lt Col Ignacio Baez, Codazzi Battalion; Lt Col Jesus Maria Iguaran Morneo, Pichincha Battalion and Col Luis Mesa Ortiz, Vergara Battalion. [Summary] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 3 Jun 86 p 7A PA]

CHURCH ISSUES RESPONSE TO POLICE COMMUNIQUE

PY092122 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 8 Jun 86 p 9

[Text] The Archbishopric's press office has released a communique entitled "In Search of Truth and Peace." The first paragraph of the communique states: "In compliance with the objectives of the mission of the Church, and based on Article 71 of the Constitution, we will make some simple, clear, and brief comments on an Asuncion police communique published on 13 May 1986 which has caused concern among the people."

The Archbishopric adds that "no institution created by men can be free from moral obligations or from the possibility of making a mistake."

The police communique was issued after the street demonstrations and incidents in April and May.

Concerning the paragraph of the police communique dealing with the presence of disguised agitators in all sorts of meetings, the Archbishopric states: "A political agitator is someone who provokes violent social or political conflicts. This definition fits those who challenge and threaten their contenders with their speeches and shouts at political meetings. It also fits those who use the press and the radio to slander and threaten the people who are not on their side. Therefore, police should also act against such violent agitators, who either secretly or openly excite and stir up hatred among Paraguayans."

The Archbishopric's communique adds that "it is evident that it is an exaggeration and a groundless charge to say that there are political agitators who provoke conflicts at all sorts of meetings. It may have happened at some meetings, but evidence must be supplied."

Concerning the police decision to bar street demonstrations, the Archbishopric states that "it is unfair to discriminatorily enforce this order, which applies to some groups and not others."

Concerning the police contention that they will "act within the law" to "preserve tranquility," the Archbishopric says "every one wants to know what law authorizes or justifies the active participation of 'armed civilians' (parapolice groups), along with the 'uniformed' police, in street incidents. What law governs their conduct?"

The communique ends by saying that "we must reiterate that violence, whatever the origin, creates violence and does not serve to build anything. Lies are used to justify violence. Violence sows hatred among brothers. As the Gospel puts it, unfair violence arouses the wrath of God."

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS SCORE POLICE ACTION

PY092131 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 8 Jun 86 p 44

[Text] The Teachers Association of the Catholic University of Asuncion has released a communique about the events that occurred at the School of Theology on the afternoon on 4 June.

The communique says that "on the afternoon on 4 June, when the students of the Institute of Theology, some teachers, and the institute's director and deputy director were praying at the stations of the cross on the campus of Catholic University, they were interrupted by a group of uniformed policemen carrying weapons and sticks."

The communique adds that "when the group tried to move to the next station of the cross it was stopped by the police. When the institute authorities asked the police to explain the reasons for their presence on the campus and to identify the policeman in charge of the group, the university officials were told that the police were carrying out orders from above." The communique goes on to say that "the vice rector of science and technology and the dean of the accounting school were prevented from entering the campus by the police."

The communique concludes by saying that the Teachers Association "publicly repudiates the violation of the university autonomy and the abuse of power against our academic freedom, which with the police cordon around our campus violates our autonomy and constitutional guarantees."

PEASANT, STUDENT LEADERS RELEASED FROM JAIL

PY070304 Paris AFP in Spanish 0159 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Asuncion, 6 Jun (AFP) -- Peasant leader Marcelino Corazon Medina and law student Alberto Alderete were released by the police this afternoon after being held incommunicado for 36 days in the barracks of the Interior Ministry Security Guard. This information has been provided by their relatives.

Medina and Alderete were arrested during a May Day march sponsored by the Workers Interunion Movement (MTI). The march was violently repressed by security agents and almost 50 people were injured.

Groups of physicians tried unsuccessfully this week to examine the detainees after their relatives reported that they were in bad health.

Medina's arrest was videotaped by Paraguayan television and broadcast by a television station in Formosa, Argentina. For this reason, well-known radio announcer Pedro Ferrari was arrested and his whereabouts are unknown. It is believed that Ferrari sold a copy of the film to the Formosa television channel.

Meanwhile, in an assembly held today, the Hospital de Clinicas Physicians and Nurses Association criticized the director of the National First Aid Hospital for handing over to the police Adriano Yegros, a worker who was brutally beaten during the May Day march sponsored by the MIT. He had been taken for treatment to the National Aid Hospital, and was transferred in a hospital ambulance to the Investigative Police Department, where he was held for 2 weeks.

NANDUTI DIRECTOR REQUESTS FOREIGN INTERCESSION

PY061508 Paris AFP in Spanish 2015 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Asuncion, 5 Jun (AFP) -- Humberto Rubin, director and owner of the Paraguayan radio station Nanduti, today told the foreign press that his radio station has virtually been closed down for 24 days. Rubin requested the immediate intervention of foreign governments, press unions, and humanitarian organizations to intervene with the Paraguayan authorities. He said that in addition to a sharp and annoying buzzing sound that interferes with the transmissions, officials close to the government are persistently exerting pressure on the advertisers, and that since last month the station has not been able to receive or make international phone calls.

AIR FORCE PLANES FORCE PAN AM JET TO LAND

PY100107 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0018 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Lima, 9 Jun (EFE) -- Peruvian Air Force planes today forced a U.S. Pan Am Boeing 747 to land at Lima airport because it had violated Peruvian airspace. The plane departed Lima for Los Angeles 7 hours after it was forced to land. The jumbo jet, with 200 passengers on board, remained on the runway of Jorge Chavez Airport from 0735 (1235 GMT) to 1435 (1935 GMT).

Airport authorities reported that the plane, which was flying the Buenos Aires-Santiago-Los Angeles run, was allowed to depart after its crew, captained by Alan Roald Olson, paid a \$16,000 fine for having violated Peruvian air space.

A representative of the Peruvian Aeronautics Ministry made contact with those in charge of the plane, while the 200 passengers remained inside the jumbo jet for 5 hours before being allowed off the plane. Some of the passengers, who were angry at Pan Am because of the problems they were experiencing, said the plane had some problems when it left Santiago. Afterward, it seems that the captain left his route and invaded Peruvian airspace. Peruvian Air Force planes then forced the Pan Am plane to land at Lima Airport.

DAILY EXPRESSES CONCERN OVER TIES WITH CUBA

PY060308 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 27 May 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Startling Statement"]

[Text] Last Sunday night on the Panorama television program, Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez made a statement that may have startled the audience. He said that relations between the Cuban and Peruvian Governments were at an optimum level. Therefore, more Cubans will be coming to Peru; Fidel Castro approves of Peru's international position, not only on economic matters but also on political questions; and the Cuban Government considers the problem between Peru and Cuba over a telegram containing "recommendations" from Fidel Castro to Alan Garcia to be a thing of the past, and, therefore, of no importance.

Ironically, this statement on the Panorama program by the Cuban politician came immediately after an interview with the prestigious writer Mario Vargas Llosa, who harshly criticized the gradual rapprochement between the Peruvian and Cuban Governments, based on the premise that the two regimes are diametrical opposites, both in nature and in origin. He also charged that the Cubans would take advantage of Peru's opening toward their government to try to infiltrate our country through the methods they have employed so well elsewhere.

The statement by Rodriguez confirms the fear that "more Cubans will be coming to Peru, since our relations are at an optimum level." A strong call should be made here for the APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance] government to stop this risky rapprochement with a system which, unlike ours, is a dictatorship that is aligned and subordinate to Soviet communism and, therefore, has nothing to teach us in political, economic, and social matters.

A call should also be made for high-level members of the government who seem to like traveling frequently to Cuba not only to work out agreements but also to meet there with Nicaraguan leaders to design solutions for the Central American problem. The Peruvian Government is democratic, it calls itself nonaligned, it does not jail or kill dissidents, it does not finance terrorists, and it does not believe that freedom is a "bourgeois privilege." It must therefore act accordingly in foreign policy matters.

PRIME MINISTER REVIEWS ECONOMIC PROGRESS

PY092130 Lima Radio del Pacifico in Spanish 1300 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] In a speech delivered on 8 June, Prime Minister Luis Alva Castro said that the inflation rate has been curbed, reactivation is under way, and progress is being made toward development. He reiterated that the Peruvian currency will not be devalued this year, adding that the APRA government has managed to dedollarize the inti and that 80 percent of domestic savings are in the Peruvian currency.

Alva Castro stressed that the foreign debt will continue to be serviced by 10 percent of our export income.

The economy minister said that the inflation rate has been substantially reduced -- he reported a 48-percent inflation rate for May -- adding that there is no reason to fear that it will reach 200 percent, as was announced at the end of the Popular Action administration.

The prime minister, who displayed self-confidence, said all Peruvians should determinedly support the government to move forward with the economic reactivation. Alva Castro said that our currency has been dedollarized, which has improved the purchasing power of all Peruvians. The curbing of the inflation rate and the beginning of reactivation have benefited workers, businessmen, and peasants alike, he stressed.

Alva Castro added that we are correcting the course of our economy, recalling that in June 1985 Peru was heading for hyperinflation, which could have surpassed 250 percent. He stressed that the economic policy, which was enforced beginning on 28 July 1985, caused the annual inflation rate to drop from over 250 to less than 70 percent, adding that the inflation rate drop has been coupled with a price change that has favored the rural sector, because perishable farm products prices have not been frozen.

Having fulfilled most of the objectives of the price freeze, we are now studying the best method to shift to a regulated-price economy, Alva Castro remarked. The prime minister pointed out that the serious inflationary recession inherited by the APRA government had reduced the Peruvian per capita production to the level of more than 20 years ago. He emphasized that reactivation is under way and that it will continue if all of us help, adding that for the first time in many years the employment level has grown.

According to polls taken by the Labor Ministry, between July 1985 and March 1986 the employment level in Lima grew 4.5 percent in industry, 3.7 percent in the commercial sector, and 1.7 percent in the remaining areas. This means that reactivation has also improved the employment level. In addition, more than 50,000 new jobs have been created through the PAIT, Temporary Employment Program [Programa de Apoyo al Ingreso Temporal].

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MEXICO

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SEPULVEDA ON MEXICAN-U.S. BILATERAL RELATIONS

FL100230 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0140 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Excerpt] San Diego, 9 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico is a neighbor with whom it is necessary to coexist by respecting its sovereignty, integrity, and identity, avoiding unilateral decision and serious antagonisms, Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor said here today. Participating in the third annual meeting for professional journalists called Mexico: Challenges and Alternatives, the Mexican foreign secretary asserted that in the last 3 years considerable accomplishments have been made on bilateral relations between Mexico and the United States, but it appears that there are groups and minority interests that are influential in this country who are promoting pressures and antagonism.

He pointed out that these groups and special interests disturb and damage our mutual relations by mistreating undocumented workers, making unilateral decisions of criticism on complex problems such as drug smuggling, making illegitimate interventionist attempts such as the ones promoted recently by the U.S. Senate subcommittee, and making biased reports creating ill feelings and antagonism which do not benefit relations between the countries.

Sepulveda Amor underscored that one of the most sensitive matters in bilateral relations is the drug smuggling matter and indicated that, in the last 3 years, Mexico has destroyed fields with harvests which would have intoxicated a population twice as large as the U.S. population. The foreign secretary said this happened in the middle of the worst economic crisis Mexico has had in this century, when financial resources are scarce; not enough to satisfy health, education, housing, or productive investment needs.

EXCELSIOR: U.S. TIES 'LOWEST LEVEL IN DECADES'

PA061226 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 2 Jun 86 p 6A

[Editorial: "Parliamentarians' Dignity"]

[Text] For the first time the yearly Mexico-U.S. interparliamentary meeting has come to an end without the minimum accord indispensable for a report [relatoria]. This makes it clear, first, that bilateral relations have reached their lowest level in decades and, second, that this time the Mexican delegation played a very worthy role in resisting the U.S. parliamentarians' aggressions. It is clear that had a report been released -- this document is a sort of joint communique -- our country would have had to accept clearly interventionistic terms.

It is amazing that the United States and its parliamentarians have mixed topics so dissimilar as drug trafficking and foreign debt in their proposals to the Mexican legislators. The very slight discussion of these topics cannot be justified. For example, they continued to insist that drug trafficking has reached very high levels in our country and that this trafficking involves important officials, disregarding the fact that the charges presented against a Mexican governor during the hearings convened by Jesse Helms were groundless, as Washington was forced to admit some days later.

The debt, however, is where a greater U.S. Government arrogance can be observed. As a matter of principle, it rejects all responsibility in any form, avoids all sacrifices, and tries to impose on Mexico the proper prescription for the solution of this problem.

A bilateral relation that has been skillfully handled for years despite its complexity will not be improved through slander or impositions. Apparently, Washington wants to test Mexico's ability for a response.

LEGISLATORS SUPPORT FOREIGN DEBT MORATORIUM

FL091832 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1643 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- In anticipation of a technical suspension of foreign debt payments, legislators from several political parties have said that the Mexican Government has a limit and will not allow itself to be brought to its knees by foreign creditors. Deputies and senators from the governing PRI agreed that their organization will support the Mexican Government in whatever decision it makes on the foreign debt, including a moratorium. They also said they are considering a fixed percentage for foreign debt servicing this year.

For his part, the parliamentary adviser from the United Socialist Party of Mexico, (PSUM), said the moratorium is imminent, and he estimated the federal government will fix a percentage of 25 percent to service the foreign debt. They added that this percentage is based on a 1986 export income of \$2.8 billion, leaving only \$200 million for the remainder of the year.

Legislators on the Chamber of Deputies Finance Commission have said the lack of new loans and decreased oil income have created an emergency economic situation which is forcing suspension of payments.

Meeting With Banks Scheduled

FL062324 Mexico City NOTIMEX In Spanish 2158 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 6 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- For the purpose of exchanging opinions on its foreign debt, Mexico today formally requested a high-level meeting with the advisory committee of the 13 international banks negotiating its foreign debt.

Mexico has a \$97-billion foreign debt resulting from the drastic fall in oil prices and its decreased income, which creates a problem in meeting international obligations on time.

A member of the advisory committee told NOTIMEX this morning that the international financial community is not panicking over Mexico's situation, and an agreement will certainly be reached soon.

Sources linked to the negotiations reported that the Mexican Government wishes to negotiate its economic situation with the IMF to gain more time and seek a prompt solution to the country's economic problem. Talks with the IMF are practically at a standstill. A prerequisite to any agreement is that the federal deficit not exceed 10 percent. Due to falling oil prices, the current level is approximately 12 percent. Without an IMF agreement, the Mexican Government cannot begin direct negotiations with banks, which is why it has requested a meeting to present the bankers with alternatives so that Mexico can alleviate the foreign debt burden. According to the banker, one of the options is an economic plan similar to the one applied in Brazil and Argentina.

Jesus Silva Herzog, Mexican finance and public credit secretary, will travel to Washington on Monday to meet with U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker and Federal Reserve Director Paul Volcker. It is presumed that the talks will be related to the Mexican debt.

PEMEX REPORTS DAILY OIL EXPORTS INCREASE

FL071240 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0133 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- Pemex has reported that daily oil exports have increased in the last few months and the outlook is good inasmuch as oil prices recover and settle. It indicated that in the first 4 months of the year Pemex exported 1.123 million oil barrels a day, in May it reached 1.363 barrels, and expects to sell 1.450 million in June.

Regarding petroliferous [petroliferos] products, it indicated that foreign sales in May amounted to 100,000 barrels a day, 15,000 less barrels than that sold from January to April.

Regarding the price of light isthmus oil, it reported that in March it was \$11.99 per barrel, in April \$12.06, and in May it reached \$12.48. Pemex pointed out that the price of light oil has had its ups and downs in the United States and Europe. The price of that type of fuel established a record in the United States, \$14.70, on 21 May.

The price of heavy or Maya crude oil is stable. Pemex indicated that in March its price was \$10.04, in April \$8.90, and in May \$8.88.

The parastatal agency added that the oil foreign trade committee is up to date on international market information to keep together Mexican clients and improve oil export prices.

BRIEFS

OIL CONSULTANTS MEET -- Mexico City, 6 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- Pemex has reported that a group of technical consultants on oil matters from Mexico and Venezuela today examined the international oil market's short and middle range outlooks. Oil specialists from the two countries exchanged points of view regarding the current oil market situation and reiterated the importance of strengthening mutual cooperation in this matter. They also reaffirmed Mexico's and Venezuela's willingness in achieving greater coordination in this field. Pemex announced that the next meeting will be held in Caracas next August. [Excerpt] [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0315 GMT 7 Jun 86 FL]

EDUCATION SECRETARY VISITS GUATEMALA -- Mexico City, 9 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Public Education Secretary Miguel Gonzalez Avelar today traveled to Guatemala where he will meet with authorities from that Central American nation and will attend a number of formal activities. During his 3-day visit, the Mexican official will participate in the installation ceremony of the joint commission of educational and cultural cooperation of the U.S.-Guatemala permanent seminar. [Excerpt] [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2250 GMT 9 Jun 86 FL]

COSTA RICAEXTRADITION OF CHAMORRO KILLER ACCEPTED

PA100344 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0130 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] San Jose, 9 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- The Costa Rican Foreign Ministry has accepted a request from the Nicaraguan Government to extradite Silvio Vega Zuniga, one of the people who killed journalist Pedro Joaquin Chamorro in 1978. Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto told ACAN-EFE that the Nicaraguan request, presented in late May, was immediately accepted and sent to the courts of justice. According to the Costa Rican Constitution, the extradition of citizens sought by other governments is handled exclusively by the juridical branch.

Silvio Vega Zuniga, Harold Ceno, Silvio Pena, and Domingo Acevedo Chavarria were sentenced by Nicaraguan courts to 30 years in prison for Chamorro's murder, but they escaped following the fall of Anastasio Somoza's tyranny in July 1979. Three of the criminals were captured again, but Vega escaped to Costa Rica, where he was arrested on 27 April. The Nicaraguan fugitive was captured by the police in the port of Puntarenas on that date after he wounded a customer in a local bar.

Claudia Chamorro, Nicaraguan ambassador to Costa Rica, is also Pedro Joaquin Chamorro's daughter. She recognized the name of her father's killer and immediately notified Managua, where the extradition request was prepared and presented 10 days ago to the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry.

Vega Zuniga had already been released on bail when the Sandinist request arrived, but he is still under the court's jurisdiction. Pedro Joaquin Chamorro's son, who has the same name and lives in exile in this capital -- from where he is fighting the Sandinist regime -- told ACAN-EFE that the release of his father's killer is "an absurd thing." "It saddens me to see how the man who has been sentenced for my father's murder is released here on 20,000 colones (\$360) bail," Chamorro said.

EL SALVADORREBELS, CLERGY HOLD MEETING IN PANAMA

PA100257 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Today the results of meetings held between Salvadoran rebel groups and Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas of El Salvador in search of the region's pacification were revealed. Commanders Ana Guadalupe Martinez and Salvador Samoyoa of the FDN [as heard] and Guillermo Ungo and Ruben Zamora of the FDR participated in the meetings.

Televisora Nacional has confirmed that also present at these meetings were Msgr Marcos Gregorio McGrath, and a German bishop representing the church hierarchy, sent especially by the Vatican to our country to act as a mediator in the dialogue. Televisora Nacional is also able to report that within the next few hours similar meetings will take place within our territory, seeking -- as usual -- to achieve peace in Central America, with the participation of authorized spokesmen from the armed rebel groups, ecclesiastic prelates, and envoys from Cuban President Fidel Castro's regime.

DEPUTY MINISTER ON CONTADORA BORDER DISPUTE

PA060359 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Report by Salvador Castellanos]

[Text] The need to postpone the signing of the Contadora document, scheduled for 6 June, was described today by the deputy foreign minister as a measure that would prevent the Contadora Group's destruction or failure. During an interview for our newscast, Ricardo Acevedo Peralta said that the Panamanian call to attend the foreign ministers' meeting on Friday to sign the Contadora document might generate false expectations in the region. He thinks it unlikely that the document will be signed if one takes into consideration the problems that have arisen and the impasse which the Contadora efforts reached 1 year ago.

He said he advocates postponing the document's signing for approximately 2 months, as it is necessary to settle the final details. He said that 90 percent of the document's contents have been approved by the Central American nations, but serious differences still prevail concerning the levels of weapons and the mechanisms to verify and control the agreements. These differences have been worsened by the Nicaraguan attitude, which he described as stubborn.

[Begin recording] [Acevedo] We are all aware that the document must be signed when it is duly concluded; unfortunately, the document is yet to be concluded, despite the expectations which have developed in the region. The Contadora Group knows this perfectly well; the Support Group knows this perfectly well; and the Central American, who are negotiating, are also clearly aware of this. Thus, if the meeting is carried out, it will be aimed at continuing the process instead of letting it perish or weaken and establishing a new calendar of negotiations with the intention of continuing the effort.

[Castellanos] You do not believe that all the problems which continue to arise as the Contadora Group's situation is analyzed might determine that Contadora will eventually end in a failure?

[Acevedo] No, I do not think so. I think that the Central Americans are aware of the fact that we need a political solution in the region, that a military solution is not convenient; much less an overall war. Nicaragua is the one which has, unfortunately, failed to understand this and is always trying to gain time by delaying the negotiations.

[Castellanos] Given the Nicaraguan Government's stubbornness, have not the other Central American countries considered the possibility of adopting a specific position -- as a bloc -- to force Nicaragua to adopt a more reasonable position concerning signing the document?

[Acevedo] Of course, the Central Americans have urged Nicaragua -- during the meetings and negotiations -- to truly join the dialogue process and establish its conditions and demands for negotiating the points still pending. The problem is that Nicaragua is merely playing for time; that is the real problem. [end recording]

The deputy foreign minister also referred to the border dispute with Honduras, which will be solved by the International Court of Justice at The Hague, saying that there is no reason to fear that the neighboring country will defeat us because El Salvador has adequately prepared itself to go before the court. Furthermore, we have good international lawyers who give El Salvador good possibilities of winning the dispute, he said. Acevedo also asserted that the agreements signed with Honduras ensure that the two nations will go to the International Court of Justice in an atmosphere of goodwill.

GUATEMALA

REBELS CLAIM EXXON HELICOPTER DOWNED, 5 DEAD

PA091504 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Yesterday Guatemalan guerrilla forces shot down a helicopter of a U.S. oil company operating in Peten Department. The five occupants of the aircraft were killed. The helicopter, property of [name indistinct], was on an exploration mission for the Exxon Oil Company.

This is the second helicopter Guatemalan guerrilla units have shot down in less than a month. Recently the guerrillas carried out an incursion into an Exxon camp and sabotaged vehicles and machinery there.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA NOTES CEASE-FIRE, HOSTAGE SITUATION

PA091340 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1205 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] The deadline for the release by the mercenary Somoquist forces of the West Germans they are holding expires at 1800 on 9 June. This was reported yesterday by President Daniel Ortega after an important meeting with Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, deputy of the German Social Democratic Party; Joseph Rusnak, German ambassador to Nicaragua; (Gantes Nief), first secretary of that embassy; and the Reverend (Einard Spiel), auxiliary bishop of Quito, Ecuador. The counterrevolutionaries are to release the hostages in the town of San Jose, the nearest point to the mercenary forces' area of operation, Commander Ortega said. Here is his statement:

[Begin recording] [Ortega] Mr Rusnak handed us letters from Mr Kohl and Mr Brandt. We have decided to re-extend the deadline for the turnover of the prisoners until tomorrow at 1800. This means that the mercenary forces have until tomorrow to turn them over. The U.S. Government -- which has excellent communications with the mercenary forces, whom it has supplied with the most sophisticated communication systems of the U.S. Army -- can instruct the mercenaries to release the hostages, to end this act of terrorism, despite all the terrorist actions the U.S. stages against Nicaragua.

However, this is a special case we wish to resolve. We stress that it is up to the U.S. Government to see to it that this problem is resolved immediately. We hope that the U.S. Government will instruct the mercenary forces to release the West Germans.

We reiterate that we will hold the U.S. Government responsible for the lives and safety of the West German nationals who are being held by the FDN-UNO [Nicaraguan Opposition Unity] forces, which we know are instruments of the U.S. Government.

[Unidentified reporter] What (?will happen) after 1800 tomorrow?

[Ortega] We do not want to make statements in advance of developments. Let us wait until tomorrow at 1800.

[Reporter] What is Mr Wischnewski's (?proposal or counterproposal)?

[Ortega] Mr Wischnewski will have to pass on this information to the West German Government. We have discussed all of this with him. He will [words indistinct] this information.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Ortega] The contras made their proposal directly to the West German Government, not to the Nicaraguan Government.

[Reporter] What did it say?

[Ortega] It makes a number of ridiculous demands.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Ortega] No.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Ortega] They are divided into several medium-sized groups.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Ortega] We were making efforts to secure their release before Mr Wischnewski arrived. We were dealing blows to the mercenary forces. We [words indistinct], taking measures during those clashes to prevent the West Germans, being hurt during the clashes. This is attested to by the fact that all of the reports we issued on the area where the operation could take place -- because that is where the mercenary forces holding the hostages were -- turned out to be accurate. The mercenary forces are making proposals from the area we have identified.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Ortega] Certainly. We have the option of staging a military operation to free or rescue them.

[Reporter] Won't this endanger the Germans' lives?

[Ortega] Any military operation entails risks. However, we would do everything within our power to keep those risks at a minimum. The operation would be geared toward the rescue of the West German citizens.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] leave the country?

[Ortega] They are indeed attempting to buy time. We believe this is designed to move the hostages to another area [words indistinct].

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Ortega] We have not attacked them. We have stood by the cease-fire.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Ortega] We had agreed that they would release the Germans in San Jose. [Words indistinct] Thursday. However, on that day they notified us through Mr Wischnewski that they will free the hostages at such and such a time in such and such a place. The place turned out to be El Tigre Hill. The weather is bad, as you know. Helicopters could not enter the area. However, they were supposed to free the hostages there, as they had notified us through Mr Wischnewski and the West German Government. We sent a contingent to retrieve the released hostages. The hill is approximately 6 km from San Jose. The troops were to retrieve the released hostages to take them to San Jose, where we would wait for the weather to improve in order to send the helicopter with Mr Wischnewski on board. He had traveled to Chontales that day to be as close as possible to the area where the helicopters could enter.

When the troops got near the place, they detected the contras at a distance. The contras then shot at the troops. They had an ambush prepared. The troops withdrew then, as they had instructions to avoid combat and respect the cease-fire. We have respected the cease-fire. The troops then left the place, and the contras remained nearby.

[Reporter] How long will your government's patience last?

[Ortega] We have spoken extensively today with Mr Wischnewski about how grave it is for Nicaragua to maintain the cease-fire -- especially as the mercenary forces are trying to take military advantage of it, but in answer to Mr Kohl's message, in answer to Mr Brandt's message, we are going to extend the cease-fire until tomorrow at 1800. [end recording]

FDN Rejects Ultimatum

PA091637 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1617 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 9 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- The rebel FDN today rejected a Sandinist regime ultimatum for the release before tonight of the eight German volunteers it captured in Nicaragua on 17 May. An FDN spokesman in Tegucigalpa told ACAN-EFE: "Our organization, which has the will to return the Germans and which considers them prisoners of war, rejects all the conditions, ultimatums, and pressure from Managua."

President Daniel Ortega said yesterday that the rebels have until 1800 (0000 GMT) today to release the Germans and hinted that once that deadline expires the Sandinist authorities could launch a military operation to secure the release.

Last Friday the FDN charged that the commando group holding the Germans was attacked by Sandinist contingents after an agreement had been reached for the release of the volunteers in Nicaragua. The rebel spokesman said: "We are in a position to state that the EPS has already launched the rescue operation, but it has failed, and it will continue to fail. Blood has been spilled unnecessarily."

Cease-fire Deadline Extended

PA100152 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0049 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Nicaragua has extended until Tuesday, 10 June, the deadline for the counterrevolutionaries to release the FRG citizens they kidnapped on 17 May. Late this afternoon Manuel Espinoza, information and press minister of the Presidency, reported:

[Begin Espinoza recording] We appreciate your coverage, because it is important to keep the Nicaraguan people abreast of developments regarding the contacts we have sustained with FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Willy Brandt, through their special envoy Deputy Wischnewski. The Nicaraguan Government has decided to extend until 1800 tomorrow the deadline to the cease-fire in order to create the conditions of the release of the eight FRG citizens kidnapped by the U.S. Government's mercenaries.

Therefore, complying with Chancellor Kohl and Brandt's requests, as conveyed by Wischnewski, the Nicaraguan Government has extended the deadline until 1800 tomorrow. [end recording]

Internationalists Issue Note

PA100211 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0121 GMT 10 Jun 86

[By Denis Garcia Salinas]

[Excerpts] Managua, 9 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- German internationalists fear that the counterrevolutionaries may be using the eight German volunteer workers to commit "terrorist operations." They announced this today in this capital through a communique alerting the world community to the "attacks that the contras might stage against the civilian population in the northern part of the country."

According to the communique, the German internationalists "are concerned because the rebels may be using the hostages to launch terrorist operations against the peasants of that region. In the communique, the Europeans also called the "clear willingness" of Nicaragua to "extend the cease-fire" in the Atlantic coast region for the release of the hostages very positive.

"The lives of our eight German brothers are more endangered, because the contras have at no time shown the will to release them," the Europeans stated in the communique. The latest reports indicate that the German volunteer workers have been scattered among several rebel groups in Nicaraguan territory.

According to the German internationalists, that is a "contra" strategy to move with greater ease through the northern mountains and "launch terrorist operations" against the civilian peasant population. "A good outcome in the case of the hostages is becoming increasingly difficult," the Europeans' communique noted.

In their document, the internationalists asked the government of Helmut Kohl and the Reagan administration to "end the kidnapping of their brother volunteer workers." The internationalists also maintain that the release of the hostages must be made "unconditionally." The Germans hold the governments of Bonn and Washington responsible for whatever may happen to the volunteer workers who have been held for 24 days by the FDN.

In view of the possibility that they may not be released through negotiation, the Europeans fear that only a "military solution" remains, which would mean a great risk to the lives of the workers. The Germans, in an attempt to draw world attention to the case, occupied the German Embassy in Managua on 10 May and have staged protests in front of the U.S. Embassy. Both the Germans and the Sandinist government blame the U.S. Government for the kidnapping of the volunteer workers.

PANAMA DAILY INTERVIEWS CARDINAL OBANDO Y BRAVO

PA090324 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA (ISTMO Supplement) in Spanish 8 Jun 86 p 15

[Interview with Archbishop Cardinal Oscar Obando y Bravo by Mario Castro; date and place not given]

[Text] [Castro] Msgr, what is the Nicaraguan people's reality?

[Obando y Bravo] There is no doubt that our previous regime was unjust; now we have a leftist regime. If we are going to examine the situation from an economic viewpoint we must admit that the situation is very bad because we make our purchases with cards. In Nicaragua no one can buy what he wants, only what the state wants to sell.

In the war aspect there is a struggle against the groups that have turned against the government. The Sandinists say that all the insurgents are former Somozist guards, which is not true. Among them are peasants and former members of the FSLN. We have the cases of Engineer Robelo and Arturo Cruz, former members of the government, and there is also the case of Zero, Eden Pastora, former deputy minister of the interior. The truth is that the situation is tense, and international policy has a lot to do with it.

[Castro] What is the human rights situation in Nicaragua?

[Obando y Bravo] We must take into account that in Nicaragua there is a law that has suspended the Nicaraguans' rights and guarantees since 15 October 1985. For example, if I want to officiate a mass on the battleground, I must request permission to do so.

The Nicaraguan church has suffered a great deal. On 15 October precisely, a bulletin called "Iglesia" ["Church"] was issued. By 0800 the police had seized the bulletins, before any decrees had been issued. Later on they occupied our press and social support office, and recently we received a note informing us that the press as well as the social support office will be taken over by the government.

Our radio station was closed on 1 January because it joined the network carrying the president's speech late, etc. Now we have no way of reaching the people with our Sunday programs. Before this, I used to write a homily for the press every week, and now its publication has been prohibited. That means that freedom of expression has been totally restricted.

[Castro] What about the workers' freedom of expression?

[Obando y Bravo] There are unions that are independent and others that are aligned with the government. The independent unions celebrated 1 May with a mass that I officiated, but it was very difficult to advertise because the government prohibited any ads carrying my name. The other unions simply obey the government.

[Castro] What is the Catholic Church's role in Nicaragua?

[Obando y Bravo] To evangelize, spreading the good news of the dead and resurrected Christ. We are preparing a Eucharistic Congress scheduled for October on Christ the King Day, which will do a lot for the Lord's people.

Meanwhile, the church evangelizes and at times sheds light on some problems through a pastoral letter. The last pastoral letter referred to the people's church. We offer guidance, but it must be understood that when speaking of the church we also refer to the laymen, to the believers, who are the ones called upon to resolve temporary issues, things related to the government.

[Castro] Do you consider yourself a political leader in your country?

[Obando y Bravo] I look at the word "politics" from two points of view. One viewpoint is broad, the other strict. In the broad sense I understand it to be the search for common well-being; in that sense all of us are politicians. However, if we speak of party politics, of trying to achieve power, I believe the Catholic hierarchy should not participate in politics, because while it is true that there is a relative incompatibility when clergymen are members of a political party, there is also the risk of increasingly dividing the church. For priests, the only party should be Christ's.

[Castro] We spoke about liberation theology in Nicaragua.

[Obando y Bravo] There is a group of priests who have identified with the government. I would say they are part of the structure itself, and they believe that Marxism is the solution for the Latin American countries. They do not have a large number of people at the base levels, but they do enjoy a great deal of governmental publicity, especially abroad.

[Castro] In your opinion, can they belong to the church?

[Obando y Bravo] I believe that the church is always generous and merciful. Even if it applies a sanction, an excommunication, or an a divinis suspension, it is always a preventive-type of sanction that calls for reflection and a return to the right path.

In Nicaragua there are many priests who hold Cabinet posts, and the Holy See has handled this as a special problem. Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto and Culture Minister Ernesto Cardenal have been suspended a divinis by the Holy See; Education Minister Fernando Cardenal has left the Jesuit order through a decision of the order's highest authorities.

Personally, I believe that priests should not occupy public posts. That is laymen's work, and I have always felt that in Nicaragua there are laymen who are capable of holding those positions and perhaps of doing a better job than a priest.

[Castro] What can you tell us about Miguel D'Escoto's behavior, the accusations he has made, and his description of you as sacrilegious?

[Obando y Bravo] Along with the Nicaraguan people I have prayed that he will reflect and reconsider; we have prayed a great deal for his conversion. As a bishop and a Christian I do not feel any hostility toward him, and I know that I must pray for those who pursue and slander us.

[Castro] How are the Nicaraguan church's relations with those in the rest of Central America?

[Obando y Bravo] We keep in touch. We have received the constant support of all the bodies of the church, not only in Central America but in many other countries in the world who, aware of the situation of their Nicaraguan brothers, have expressed their spiritual support. This shows that when the church is united and one of its members suffers, the rest join to ask the Lord for help.

[Castro] What can you tell us about the contras?

[Obando y Bravo] The truth is that I have not kept in touch with them. I only know what the media reports. They are people who have risen up in arms, and although it is true that some of them were members of Somoza's government, the majority of them are students and young peasants who were 6 or 7 years old when the Sandinist revolution attained victory. Also among them are former members of the FSLN, who are struggling because they want another type of government.

[Castro] Are they supported by the majority of Nicaraguans?

[Obando y Bravo] That is very difficult to determine, because it is impossible to carry out a survey at this time. The FSLN does not favor surveys, and there are sectors of the population that support the government.

[Castro] And the church?

[Obando y Bravo] The church is the mother of all. We pray for the Sandinists and those who have risen up in arms, because as pastors we see them as two brothers struggling to destroy each other. This is why we have insisted so much on conversion and reconciliation. That is the role of the church hierarchy.

[Castro] Do you believe your country's government will fulfill its offer to withdraw foreign troops from Nicaraguan territory if the United States does the same in Honduras?

[Obando y Bravo] That is what the Sandinists have said. Nevertheless, I believe that would also depend on how that resolution is supported. We know that human beings can make promises and not fulfill them, just as the Roman saying goes: "It is common among the wise to have a change of mind." It depends on how that proposal is supported.

[Castro] Does Contadora have a future?

[Obando y Bravo] I believe that those of us who are involved should be grateful to the Contadora countries for their goodwill. Success... that is something else.

[Castro] What is your opinion of the friction that exists between Presidents Reagan and Ortega?

[Obando y Bravo] I believe we should take into account that there is tension and when this happens there can be no peace or reconciliation because even the language used is laden with violence. That is why I always insist that it is necessary to seek the path of conversion, because otherwise there will be no prompt solution of those conflicts.

[Castro] To conclude, where is Nicaragua headed?

[Obando y Bravo] Nicaragua has a leftist regime, and it is on a socialist path.

[Castro] Do you see any possibility of change?

[Obando y Bravo] I will only repeat what many leaders have said: "The revolution has its objectives, and it will not change them." To mention what one of them said some months ago, I believe the revolution is making history on a one-eyed horse. Because of this it will be difficult for it to change its objective even if it must face many obstacles and difficulties. It will not change.

BOS, MISURASATA REJECT UNO AS MAIN CONTRA GROUP

PA070451 San Jose LA PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 31 May 86 p 2

[Excerpt] The Southern Democratic and Nationalist Forces [Fuerzas Democraticas y Nacionalistas del Sur] have announced that they reject the committee made up of Alfonso Robelo, Arturo Cruz, and Adolfo Calero as the main political organization of the opposition against the Managua regime, thus provoking a rift with the Nicaraguan Opposition Unity [UNO].

The Southern Opposition Bloc [BOS] celebrated yesterday an important assembly at the Coribici Hotel -- inviting dissident militia members from Eden Pastora's military command and the national news media -- to reveal various important points which define the military and political situation prevailing among the various sectors fighting the Nicaraguan regime.

The assembly was presided over by Bayardo Lopez, Alfredo Cesar, Brooklyn Rivera, Leon Nunez, and Dr Leonel Blandon.

Dr Blandon acted as master of ceremonies and presented Dr Alvaro Taboada, who read a BOS communique concerning the events expected in the coming weeks and which will considerably affect Nicaragua's destiny. The document includes the following:

1. An unalterable pledge to struggle until the establishment of a pluralist, participatory, and democratic regime in Nicaragua is achieved, to completely fulfill the original promises of the revolution.
2. An expression of the firm belief that a strictly Nicaraguan solution is the only way to attain a permanent peace.
3. The decision to support the legitimate resistance struggle which is being carried out by thousands of fighters throughout the country.
4. The permanent willingness to create, with all the other rebel organizations, a single front to struggle against totalitarianism in Managua.
5. An expression of support for the peace efforts exerted by democratic countries in Central America and the Contadora Group.
6. An expression of confidence in our organization's future, since it has emerged stronger and more pure from a recent reorganization phase, to continue contributing more effectively to Nicaragua's liberation. San Jose, 30 May 1986.

Brooklyn Rivera said: We cannot speak on their behalf, but we can speak on behalf of the forces we represent. Different forces have arisen, some invented and forcibly imposed, and there are leaders who claim to be the real leaders now that the Nicaraguan people are withstanding crude repressions and the violation of their rights by the totalitarianism in Managua. We are trying at least to maintain a dignified, independent, and Nicaraguan position, because the Nicaraguan people are dignified and independent. We are struggling precisely to liberate ourselves from the foreign oppressor, and our position will remain unchangeable. Others, who have different views and political positions, have made alliances to wage the struggle jointly.

We respect them in the measure that they respect us; we recognize them in the measure that they recognize us; and we urge those forces to accept a reorganization so that we may begin a process of joint actions, respecting each organization's identity and waging the struggle in the way considered best by each organization's leaders. We believe that if they really think about Nicaragua and its democracy, they will not be able to claim that they are the only ones, because they would be adopting a stubborn position and creating another totalitarianism. One cannot impose a given framework in Nicaragua," he concluded. [quotation marks as received]

Finally, the directorate urged Commander Eden Pastora to join the BOS in the struggle against the government in Managua. The request will be presented to Commander Zero personally during a meeting tomorrow between BOS representatives and Pastora.

An agreement signed between BOS and MISURASATA [Miskito, Sumu, and Rama Sandinist Unity] to establish a fusion of the two military sectors was read. It states:

The undersigned state, on behalf of MISURASATA and BOS -- independent, democratic, and legitimate organizations which have waged an antidictatorial struggle and are supported by the Nicaraguan sectors they represent -- the following:

1. Given the current situation, which is characterized by the impossibility of creating a broad alliance with all the Nicaraguan resistance forces;

The absence of a national framework which satisfies the Nicaraguan people's legitimate hopes for justice, freedom, and peace; the institutionalization of a state control and repression by the totalitarian government in Managua, thus violating the people's fundamental rights and liberty; the doggedness of certain sectors in the U.S. Administration in dividing or destroying the rebel organizations and their leaders -- which are legitimate and independent; and certain Nicaraguans' turncoat attitude of favoring foreign interests and placing their personal ambitions before the nation's interests,

2. We urge other independent, legitimate, and progressive forces and persons to form jointly an authentically democratic and Nicaraguan political alternative within the resistance.

3. We urge UNO to sign the democratic agreement for an overall resistance which allows a coordination of efforts within the framework of our own identity and mutual respect.

San Jose, 30 May 1986.

BOS: Alfredo Cesar. MISURASATA: Brooklyn Rivera.

UNO OFFICIALS URGE POLITICAL SOLUTIONS

PA081811 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 8 Jun 86 p 2 a

[Text] The leader of the Nicaraguan Opposition Unity, UNO, Alfonso Robelo said in statements to LA PRENSA: "We have repeatedly said: We want a political solution to the Nicaraguan conflict; we do not want a military solution." He added: "The political solution that Contadora is seeking is perfectly compatible with UNO's position."

However, Robela, who was part of the first government junta after General Anastasio Somoza was overthrown by the FSLN, said: "Our concern is because the FSLN has a strategy to gain some time and consolidate its totalitarian plan." Robelo believes that "within this context, Contadora has been wonderful for the FSLN."

UNO's political representative in Panama Alvaro Altamirano said: "The failure of the Contadora Group is inevitable due to the intransigent position adopted by the Nicaraguan Castroite Government since the group was created."

For Altamirano, Nicaragua is giving evidence of this at the moment, when "the most sensitive part of the document" is being discussed: the military subjects -- arms race, advisers, military maneuvers, etc.

Altamirano said: "Undoubtedly the countries within the Contadora Group and the Support Group, as well as some European countries that have acted excessively tolerant and in favor of the Nicaraguan Government will have to change their policy toward the antidemocratic Nicaraguan regime."

At the end of his statements Altamirano said: "It cannot be denied that Contadora has been one more good option; however, it has had no power to force compliance with these agreements." Altamirano added: "It is time for this problem to get to the regional organization, the OAS, which was committed to overthrow the General Anastasio Somoza in 1979. This organization forced the overthrow and then the takeover of power by the Sandinist government."

CASTRO MAKES CLOSING SPEECH AT MININT CEREMONY

FL071649 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1402 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] I believe this is a good opportunity to recall the past glories and struggles and also to examine what our tasks are at the present time, said Commander in Chief Fidel Castro as he made the closing speech at the event commemorating the 25th anniversary of the creation of the Interior Ministry [Minint] at Havana's Karl Marx Theater. The chief of the Cuban revolution made a detailed assessment of the work performed by that armed corp right after our revolution triumphed and contradictions broke out in our society, and we faced the first enemy campaigns. Fidel underscored how the Minint combatants faced the serious challenge of confronting the U.S. imperialist power.

Describing the situation in which the revolution had to develop during its first years, Fidel said that the Minint was created on 6 June 1961. Our commander in chief asserted that during those days, I cannot remember one single security combatant who deserted or committed treason. He stressed that the analysis of that period of class struggle undoubtedly shows our people's extraordinary merits as well as the battles it was capable of waging and winning together with the rebel army -- now our Revolutionary Armed Forces -- and Minint combatants.

Without underestimating the important work of security organs, the Minint's main tasks today are the struggle against antisocial activities, said Fidel. He asserted that in capitalist countries -- where gambling, drugs, and prostitution are tolerated -- the index of serious crimes is greater. But if a citizen is a victim of burglary or an act of violence in the streets of our country, he cannot feel better by knowing that the crime index is very low.

During his speech, Fidel said that the illicit enrichment caused by the peasants' free market was a result of a liberal bourgeois tendency. Other erroneous measures facilitated the emergence of the new rich, all types of middlemen, and even the so-called prowlers [merolicos], said the commander in chief. The prowlers, who did all kinds of things with the trash they collected, have rapidly decreased due to the few measures which have been taken, asserted Fidel. He added that bullies have appeared, those who want to take advantage even of the police. Our commander in chief said our police are the most decent in the world. They have to protect the homeland against anti-socials and criminals. Fidel noted that for this reason, the police will be surrounded by all the necessary conditions and authority.

The commander in chief asserted: We are facing a struggle against a number of negative tendencies, an increase in criminal activities among them. Fidel also referred to the sanitary plan recently approved by the Politburo, indicating that it includes a wide range of measures.

Fidel scored those who use all kinds of tricks to gain privileges and enrich themselves by using others. The commander in chief compared the selfish attitude some have with the devotion and revolutionary spirit of internationalists and Minint combatants, who risk their lives when the infiltrate enemy ranks, saying they do it for the honor, not for money. He also pointed out that weaknesses in the labor movement allow that the socialist principle of paying each according to his work is violated.

In his speech, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro underscored the need to revitalize microbrigades as means of solving the housing problem at the same time work centers perform their tasks.

Commander in Chief Fidel Castro stressed that socialism is not built by giving up consciousness and giving away easy money. He said, it is not for me to be against material incentives; they are necessary as an acknowledgement of society to those who contribute the most but the mistake lies in believing that man is only moved by material incentives. Fidel said: Socialism has to be based on moral incentives, with a lot of awareness, and then say the revolution achieved its best things with moral incentives. On that subject, the chief of the revolution mentioned the struggle against the dictatorship, the battle of Giron, and our people's internationalist feat.

In his speech on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the creation of the Minint, the leader of the revolution asserted that the struggle against crime is not exclusive to the Minint but pertains to all the people.

Fidel referred to the housing law. He explained it is fair and revolutionary inasmuch as it guarantees each family a roof over their heads without expenditure, but warned that the law was not made for speculation [trapisheo]. A long-term program is needed to solve the housing problem in our capital, said the commander in chief. He also referred to the breweries problem, which irritates the people so much, and added that its solution may be the free sale of beer to family units.

We are next to the most powerful imperialism of the world; thus, we cannot afford to make mistakes. Fidel said: I have absolute confidence in the moral values of our people and without them socialism cannot be built, even less so with our country's situation, which is so close to the United States. The commander in chief asserted that the defense of the revolution depends on ourselves, that is why we are preparing the people for war. He added that in the field of the building of socialism we are the ones who have to avoid mistakes. Our revolution has never weakened and that is why we have to call an alert against everything that tends to weaken it.

This is where the first and second Minint combatant generations merge and the third and fourth will come, said Fidel. He added that the state will provide the Minint with the greatest authority but even more important is the authority you win for yourselves. The commander in chief said the Minint combatants are in constant war against contrarevolutionaries, against the enemy's subversive activities, against antisocials and criminals. And in that field of battle, where everyone can see what they do, how they behave, is where you should set an example, said Fidel during his speech at the Karl Marx Theater.

We could say that the revolution exists, survives, and will always exist and survive not because of its economic and material power but because of its morals, its capabilities of inspiring respect among the enemy, noted Commander in Chief Fidel Castro during his closing speech on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Minint. He stressed that the Minint combatant should be characterized not only by his authority but because of his integrity, because he has the confidence and support of the entire people. Fidel underscored that the men and women of the Minint will always bear those values as first-class Communists. They will always be a reflection where our people can see the best of their revolutionary spirit, the best of their moral values, said Commander in Chief Fidel Castro.

Further Details

FL071836 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 June 86

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, party Central Committee first secretary and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, last night spoke at the main event commemorating the 25th anniversary of Minint. Fidel began by saying that the anniversary was a good opportunity to review the past glories and struggles and also to analyse our tasks at the present time. He underscored how right after the revolution triumphed, the Minint combatants faced the serious challenge of confronting the U.S. imperialist power and that the Minint had to be built and develop under those conditions.

[Begin Castro recording] Actually, companeros and companeras, I do not remember one -- I am not saying there were not any -- what I am saying is that I do not remember one single combatant of the security organs who have deserted or been traitors. [applause] That is how our combatants were formed, our Interior Ministry was created and assumed the tasks it would later undertake the tasks of security and domestic order and others which were added through the years. This is why it is fair that we commemorate a day like today, 6 June the 25th anniversary of that institution created on 6 June, 1961. [end recording]

The chief of the revolution said that without underestimating the very important work of the security organs, the Minint's main task today is the struggle against antisocial activities, and asserted that if a citizen is victim of a burglary in our country, he cannot feel better by knowing that the index of serious crimes is even greater in capitalist countries. Fidel scored those who through capitalist measures use a number of tricks to obtain privileges and enrich themselves by using others. This is why he said...

[Begin Castro recording] Today the struggle against antisocial activities and the struggle against crime, the struggle against illegal acts, any kind of illegal acts, constitute the main task of the Interior Ministry without underestimating a bit the very important work they have today and the security organs will continue to have for many years. I do not believe that the fact that we are focusing our attention on these criminal activities will lead us to disregard or underestimate the work of the security organs. [end recording]

The commander in chief also mentioned the weaknesses produced in the heart of the labor movement which have allowed the violation of the socialist principle of paying each according to his work. He added that socialism is not built by giving up consciousness and giving away easy money. In this regard he mentioned the struggle against the dictatorship, the Giron battle, and our country's internationalist feats.

[Begin Castro recording] It is not that I am against material incentives. I believe that material incentives are necessary to a certain degree as an acknowledgment of society to those who make the greatest efforts, who contribute the most. But the mistake lies in believing that man is only motivated by material incentives and that the great feats of history are only accomplished through material incentives, or that socialism can be built with material incentives and only capitalism is based on material incentives, only and exclusively with material incentives. Socialism has to be built with awareness and socialism has to be built with moral incentives. Socialism has to be built also with awareness, a lot of awareness [repeats himself]. [end recording]

We are involved in a struggle against a number of negative tendencies, Fidel indicated. He said that a few days ago, the party Politburo approved a sanitation plan for the capital which consists of wide range of measures.

[Begin Castro recording] One of the conclusions we reached is that the task of the struggle against crime is not and cannot be exclusively the Minint's alone; it is a struggle of all the people, of the party, of mass organization in conjunction with the Minint. That task cannot be given to the Minint. Those are your tasks. It is a task of the entire party, the state, infighting against these problems. [end recording]

In the final minutes of his speech, the commander in chief said the defense of the revolution depends on ourselves and we have to avoid mistakes.

[Begin Castro recording] We could say that the revolution exists and survives, that the revolution will exist and will always survive, not because of its economic or material power or its force but because of its morals, its capabilities of inspiring respect among the enemy. [applause] This is how it is and will always be, the Interior Ministry, that is how it is and will always be, [Castro repeats himself] the men and women of the Interior Ministry. A day such as today, as we review all your merits, the historic glories, the revolutionary and patriotic glories, the services rendered by you to the revolution, if there is something we can say, if we can wish something -- the same way I know all of you wish as well -- is that the morals of the men and women of the Minint continues to be very high, that the morals of the men and women of the Minint always continue to be placed at the summit, that the example of combativeness and struggle you gave to the new generations you repeat now by maintaining these high values, and that one can say the men of the Minint and the men of our FAR are communist -- and not mediocre communists, not any kind of communists, not communists who stay in the rearguard but communists who are at the forefront. [applause]; that the men and women of our Interior Ministry as well as our FAR combatants always be examples of integrity, of irreproachability, with a sense of honor and national dignity, of revolutionary consciousness, where will always be a reflection in which our people can see the best of their revolutionary spirit, the best of their moral values. Fatherland or death, we shall win! [end recording]

VICE PRESIDENT RODRIGUEZ GRANTS INTERVIEW IN PERU

PY061818 Lima CARETAS in Spanish 26 May 86 p 24

[Interview granted by Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez to Luis Jaime Cisneros H. in Lima; date not given]

[Text] [Cisneros] Will Cuba send military forces to Nicaragua if the United States invades that country?

[Rodriguez] We are not in a position with our weak defensive forces to resist a U.S. offensive in Central America. We would express political and moral solidarity. We would do whatever we could to help the Nicaraguans. But it is not up to the Cuban forces to stop an invasion. It is up to the Nicaraguan people.

[Cisneros] Do you think Nicaragua should sign the Contadora act?

[Rodriguez] They must sign it when they find it compatible with their interests, that is, when the problems they present are solved.

[Cisneros] How many Cubans are there in Nicaragua?

[Rodriguez] We have a cooperation agreement with Nicaragua limited to 800 military and security advisers. And we also have, as we do in more than 30 countries, doctors, engineers, and technicians who cooperate in the economic process. This cooperation involves no more than 650 individuals. We are ready, whenever Nicaragua decides, as a result of the Contadora agreements, to withdraw the military advisers, and even the civilians if necessary. There are no doubts about us. We cooperate with Contadora, and we will implement the agreements reached.

[Cisneros] Do you Cubans still criticize the 10-percent theory?

[Rodriguez] The decision made by Alan Garcia's government is a positive one and it complies with the interests of the Peruvian people. We still think that the debt, regardless of the efforts, cannot be paid. But this is a way of not burdening the Peruvians with the heavy debt inherited from previous governments. In the struggle to change the current debt conditions, this 10-percent theory has a positive element that has been recognized by President Fidel Castro.

[Cisneros] Although he believed that it would be like reviving the old colonial tithe?

[Rodriguez] Well, that criticism existed in the sense that the 10-percent theory does not solve the debt problem. But Fidel Castro also had a positive view of how Peru was facing this problem.

[Cisneros] And are you paying your debt?

[Rodriguez] Cuba is trying to pay it because our debt was contracted under terms different from the other Latin American countries. At this moment we are discussing with our creditors the postponment of the payment because new circumstances of our financing are forcing us to do so. If Cuba has said that it is willing to pay, it is because the moral conditions in which this debt was contracted were different. The loan was granted to us when U.S. imperialism was trying to force international banks not to grant us loans. We have delayed our payments to the socialist countries until 1990, with no interest.

[Cisneros] What percentage of your exports is earmarked for debt payment?

[Rodriguez] If we take into account the overall Cuban income, it is less than 10 percent. It amounts to approximately 6 or 7 percent of the overall commercial relations with the countries throughout the world.

NICARAGUA'S BORGE ON CONTADORA, WEAPONS ISSUE

PA070414 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0345 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Havana, 6 Jun (EFE) -- Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge said here today that "the Contadora document was not signed and it appears that almost no one wanted to sign it."

In a special address during the convention of police story writers that just ended in Havana, Borge accused U.S. President Ronald Reagan of "attempting to buy time with the hope that his request for \$100 million to support the counterrevolution in Nicaragua will be approved." He said that his government "will never take the rifles away from the people, who are armed to the teeth to destroy those who dare attack them."

The FSLN National Directorate member mentioned "the difference the Nicaraguan Government had established between offensive and defensive weapons, which were discussed by Contadora, which in some cases even wanted to include rifles."

"Our people are armed," he said, "and if we had more rifles we would hand them out, because that would guarantee that the blond head of any imperialist who attempts to attack or invade us will be blown to bits."

Borge said that "because Nicaragua's claims on armaments are unquestionable, attempts are now being made to say there is no democracy in our country and to compare us with other Central American governments." He said: "We will never sit down to smoke the peace pipe with the leaders of the counterrevolution who murder our people."

"Nicaragua," he added, "deeply appreciates the help and solidarity Latin America has expressed for its people."

ARMANDO HART ATTENDS MEETING WITH BORGE

FL070127 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] This afternoon the Cuba 86 police writers meeting concluded with an agreement to create an international association for police literature. During the ceremony, Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge greeted the participants and praised the friendship that binds the Cuban and Nicaraguan people. After the event, Politburo member Armando Hart Davalos exchanged opinions with the participants.

PARAGUAYAN SECTORS FORM LIBERATION MOVEMENT

PA060422 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Representatives of all Paraguayan social sectors have formed the Gaspar Rodriguez de Francia Paraguayan Liberation Movement in Asuncion. The movement has been defined as a united political tool to defeat the fascist dictatorship and install a democratic, anti-imperialist government.

The meeting in which the movement was formed was attended by Paraguayan workers, peasants, students, professionals, clergymen, patriotic militarymen, women and youths. They approved a declaration of principles, an economic program, and the political purposes of the new opposition organization. In the declaration of principles, it is emphasized that the Gaspar Rodriguez de Francia Paraguayan Liberation Movement is created for the purpose of uniting, organizing, and directing the people's struggle within an antidictatorial national front in which all the political and social forces opposed to the dictator Alfredo Stroessner can participate.

Also in Asuncion, Humberto Rubin, director and owner of Radio Nanduti, has told the foreign press that his radio station has been virtually closed down for the past 24 days because of interference promoted by the regime.

CARICOM REAFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR CONTADORA

PA090110 Paris AFP in Spanish 0150 GMT 8 Jun 86

[By Assad Ahoman]

[Text] Belize, 7 Jun (AFP) -- The foreign ministers at the Caricom meeting that ended Friday night in Belize reaffirmed their commitment to and support for the Contadora peace initiative and called on other countries with interests and influence in the region to do the same.

In an official communique, the foreign ministers of the English-speaking Caribbean countries welcomed the return of Guatemala to a civilian government and urged the new leaders to be flexible and understanding in future discussions on Belize's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The foreign ministers stated their satisfaction with the resurgence of democracy in Latin America, reaffirming their desire to extend and strengthen their relations with the region.

They reserved the harshest language for condemning the South African regime for its increased repression of the black population and its obvious aggression against neighboring countries.

While praising the OAS decision, made in Cartagena, Colombia, in December, to allow Belize and Guyana to join the organization in 1990, the ministers requested elimination of exclusionary clauses that still exist in other regional treaties and agreements.

The problem of drugs in the region was considered "grave" and needing an "urgent" solution, and the ministers insisted that the problem be attacked at all levels: production, trafficking, and consumption, in the countries of destination. In their talks the delegates deplored the fact that the countries of the region carry the stigma of drug trafficking, while the greatest consumer country, "whose economic policies in the Caribbean Basin have contributed to the problem," tries to impose its own solutions on the producer or transit countries, "often without regard for their sovereignty."

The ministers charged that the foreign debt and the protectionism of the first world, and the increasingly unfair terms of international trade, could prolong the present crisis. They demanded a multilateral solution, including not only financial assistance, but the implementation of structural adjustments and the adoption of policies that stimulate growth.

At the meeting, possible effects of nuclear installations on the region were also discussed, and the ministers agreed to control radioactivity and avoid the importation of contaminated food. They reaffirmed that the Caribbean Basin should never be used for the disposal of nuclear or toxic waste and noted that the nuclear plants which are presently being built in the region are a "very delicate" matter. The idea of seeking a moratorium on this matter will probably be discussed at the next Caricom meeting to be held in Guyana 4 to 8 July 1986.

In connection with the vulnerability of small countries -- like most Caricom members -- in the present international situation, the ministers agreed to join efforts to preserve their sovereignty and territorial integrity and to ensure respect for their right to a peaceful and secure existence.

Belizean Foreign Minister Dean O. Barrow told AFP of his satisfaction with the results of the meeting which, he said, reached a high level of consensus and contributed to the development of unified positions in a region that is going through difficult times.

Guyanese Foreign Minister Rashleigh Esmond Jackson said that the main point to be discussed at the Caricom meeting in Guyana will be the implementation of the Nassau Agreement (adopted by Caricom in the Bahamas in 1984) to achieve a structural adjustment in regional and extraregional economic relations. This is designed to increase trade among Caricom countries and build a common agricultural policy in order to reduce massive imports by member countries. Jackson believes that the Guyana meeting will highlight Caricom's commitment to peaceful coexistence and multilateral relations with the different communities and countries of the world, regardless of their type of organizations, and based on mutual benefit. However, he excluded the South African regime from these intentions.

BAHAMAS

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES PARLIAMENT BY-ELECTION

FL092243 Bridgetown CANA in English 2238 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Nassau, the Bahamas, June 9, CANA -- The Bahamas Government has set June 30 for a by-election to fill the St Barnabas constituency seat left vacant by the death of parliamentarian Sinclair Outten. Outten, 50, was a member of the ruling Progressive Liberal Party and served as parliamentary secretary in the Ministry of Education.

BARBADOS

GOVERNMENT SEEKS REVISION IN U.S. MILITARY TIES

PA091712 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1215 GMT 7 Jun 86

[By Vussuff Haniff]

[Excerpts] Bridgetown, 7 Jun (EFE) -- No sooner had the new Government of Barbados taken office than it announced that it would ask for a revision of the Caribbean regional security treaty that was "made in Washington," in order to sever military ties with the United States.

The forcefulness of Prime Minister Errol W. Barrow is based on the sweeping victory that his Democratic Labor Party (DLP) obtained in the 28 May elections. "The North Americans are welcome in Barbados, but as tourists, not as CIA or State Department agents," Barrow, 66, said, shortly after returning to power on Monday after 10 years as a member of the opposition to the Conservative government.

Barrow, who led Barbados to its independence from the United Kingdom, in 1966, appointed A. J. Cameron Tudor, a seasoned diplomat educated at Oxford, to the post of foreign minister. Tudor, 67, who was Barbados' first ambassador to London, belongs to the DLP conservative wing, and according to observers, will have in his hand, especially in his left hand, [as received] the mission of carrying out Barrow's hardline foreign policy.

It is the second time that Tudor, who was the first black student leader at Oxford, has been minister of foreign affairs. One of Tudor's goals is to ensure that Barbados, despite its alienation from the United States, does not break off its traditional good relations with Western countries.

Although during his electoral campaign he concentrated more on the economic crisis, Errol Barrow said upon his return to the Government Palace that he will not continue the close military and political relations developed with the United States during the 10 years of government of the Barbados Labor Party.

The prime minister also announced that he will review the regional security policy and the U.S.-sponsored military cooperation pact between Barbados and neighboring islands. Barrow said: The system was "made in Washington, and no one who is sitting in the U.S. capital can tell the Caribbean countries what to do."

Barrow, whose party obtained 23 of the 27 seats in the Barbadian Parliament, stated that the country's military forces, trained by U.S. officers, will be reduced from 1,000 men to 100 or 350-men at the most. According to Barrow, the rest of the soldiers will be incorporated into the very weak police force.

BLP NAMES FORMER MINISTERS AS OPPOSITION SENATORS

FL071844 Bridgetown CANA in English 1802 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, June 7, CANA -- The opposition Barbados Labour Party (BLP) today named former Education Minister Billie Miller and ex-Commerce and Industry Minister Louis Tull to serve as the two opposition senators in the island's new parliament. Both Miller and Tull were among 11 ministers in the former BLP government who failed to win seats in the May 28 general elections, that produced a landslide 24-3 win for the Democratic Labour Party (DLP) of new Prime Minister Errol Barrow. The three successful BLP candidates were ex-Foreign Minister Henry Forde, appointed the new parliamentary opposition leader, former Attorney-General David Simmons and ex-junior Finance Minister Owen Arthur. [as received]

DOMINICA

CHARLES BEGINS 4-DAY VISIT TO VENEZUELA

FL092356 Bridgetown CANA in English 2324 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, June 9 CANA -- Dominica's Prime Minister Eugenia Charles left today for Venezuela where she will meet with President Jaime Lusinchi and Minister of State Dr Hector Hurtado.

The Government Information Service (GIS) said that Miss Charles will hold talks with top Venezuelan officials on matters such as housing and related services during a four-day visit. Venezuela is currently assisting Dominica in a housing scheme at stock farm just outside Roseau. Caracas also helped in the road rehabilitation programme in the south west of the island.

Miss Charles was expected to be met on arrival in Caracas by External Affairs Minister Dr Simon Alberto Consalvi and other Venezuelan officials.

The GIS said that Communications and Works Minister Alleyne Carbon will act as prime minister during Miss Charles' trip. The Dominican leader is also expected to visit the Venezuelan Congress.